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Population and Migration

NEW BOOKS

ALLEN, N. F. *Infant mortality: results of a field study in Saginaw, Michigan, based on births in one year.* U. S. Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. Infant mortality series, no. 9. Bureau publication no. 52. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1919. Pp. 91.)

Previous studies in this series have for the most part dealt with conditions in manufacturing cities in which there were a large number of mothers gainfully employed and where a large proportion of the population is foreign born. Saginaw was chosen because these problems are not present to such an extent there and because "the families had a high economic status compared with those in other cities studied."

The results of this study, as well as of the other similar studies, show close relation between poverty and earnings and infant mortality. "The mortality rate was highest, 179.5, for the infants whose fathers were in the lowest earnings group, under \$450. It decreased as the earnings increased with but a single irregularity to a minimum of 22.2 for the group with father's earnings \$1,250 and over." The investigators found that a very large proportion of the births of both native and foreign born mothers had not been registered (11.7), due not to defects in the state laws but to the fact that "the people of Saginaw are not interested." "The first step" recommended "is to awaken the public to the value of birth statistics and the need for better registration." Since two thirds of infant losses in the families included in the investigation "were primarily due to prenatal causes" more adequate prenatal care, especially for the inexperienced young mothers and in families in which the father's earnings are lowest, is recommended. Only three public health nurses were found in Saginaw and the work of these "rarely touched the neglected fields of prenatal and post-natal care."

The report contains an excellent appendix describing the methods and procedure used in this and other investigations of infant mortality by the Children's Bureau, which will be of interest to students in social investigations or to statisticians.

H. H. HIBBS, JR.

COULTER, C. W. *The Poles in Cleveland.* (Cleveland, O.: Cleveland Americanization Committee. 1919. Pp. 42. 10c.)

COULTER, C. W. *The Italians of Cleveland.* (Cleveland: Cleveland Americanization Committee. 1919. Pp. 43. 10c.)

DOERNIG, C. *Die Bevölkerungsbewegung im Weltkrieg.* I, *Deutschland.* II, *Oesterreich-Ungarn.* (Kopenhagen: Bianco Cuno. 1919. 3 Kr.)

FOERSTER, R. F. *The Italian emigration of our times.* (New York: Harvard Univ. Press. 1919. Pp. xx, 558. \$2.50.)

Immigration. An annotated list of the best available books. (New York: Methodist Book Concern. 1919. Pp. 6. 50c.)

Social Problems and Reforms

NEW BOOKS

ADAMS, E. K. *Professional women workers.* (New York: Harcourt, Brace, & Howe. 1919.)

ARONOVICI, C. *Americanization.* (St. Paul: Keller Pub. Co. 1919. Pp. 48.)

BARKER, J. M. *The social gospel and the new era.* (New York: Macmillan. 1919. Pp. 232. \$1.75.)

BROWN, W. A. *Christianity and industry.* (New York: Woman's Press. 1919. 40c.)

CARVER, T. N. *Government control of the liquor business in Great Britain and the United States.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1919. Pp. 192.)

The sudden ending of hostilities defeated the purpose of this study, which was begun with the hope that its results would be useful in guiding our actions during the war. About four fifths of the volume is devoted to the experience of Great Britain, given in considerable detail.

Although there was a great deal of agitation over the use of grain in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, public action during the first two years of the war was limited to the control of drunkenness, the maintenance of order, and the conservation of time ordinarily lost through drink. In 1916 the output of the breweries was limited by law and restrictions were placed on the use of grain, sugar, and molasses in the distillation of spirits. Nevertheless it became necessary to ease the situation in certain communities by allowing greater leniency in the manufacture and sale of liquor. Many Englishmen objected strenuously to the regulations. The various compromises and the apparent timidity of the government are aptly explained by the author in the statement: "Managing a great war is as much a demogic as it is a military or an economic problem." Unfortunately the latest statistics used are for the first quarter of 1917 and therefore the information as to the final effects of the British policy is inconclusive.

The control of the traffic in the United States is discussed very briefly. There is a simple and telling statement of the general philosophy underlying the prohibition movement and of the reasons for its growth. The first American wartime restrictions related to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in military camps and to the men in uniform. This action produced in the army a wonderful quality of orderliness and sobriety. The study mentions other measures, including the submission and ratification of the prohibition amendment.